

US. 6
AIA7c
v. 18 no. 21

SOCIOLOGY & ECONOMICS
DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY

8E

 **COMMANDERS
DIGEST**

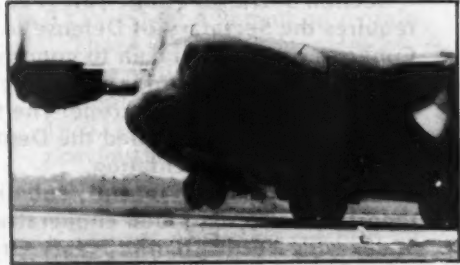
VOL. 18, NO. 21/NOVEMBER 20, 1975

Detroit Public Library

DEC 19 1975

Depository Document

How DoD
Is Improving
The Combat
Proportions of



U.S. FORCES IN EUROPE



How DoD
Is Improving
The Combat
Proportions of

U.S. FORCES IN EUROPE

Section 302(a) of Public Law (PL) 93-365 (Nunn Amendment) requires the Secretary of Defense to report semi-annually to the Congress on actions taken to comply with the Amendment, the objective of which is to increase the combat proportion of United States forces in Europe. The first report was submitted in March 1975. It described the Department of Defense's (DoD) program for implementation.

The second report, recently submitted, updated the first report and also described cooperative initiatives of the United States with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, a related matter.

Following is an unclassified summary of the two reports to Congress.

One of the principal DoD initiatives to improve manpower efficiency has been a broad program over the past two years to convert military headquarters and support activities into increased combat strength. The requirements of PL 93-365 (Nunn Amendment) have provided an important impetus for these efforts. This law states that "the non-combat component of the total United States military strength in Europe authorized as of June 30, 1974, shall be reduced by 18,000 positions.

Such reduction shall be completed not later than June 30, 1976, and not less than 6,000 of such reduction shall be completed on or before June 30, 1975; however, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to increase the combat component strength of United States forces in Europe by the amount of any such reduction made in non-combat personnel."

Pursuant to PL 93-365, the following support reductions were made in fiscal year (FY) 1975 or are planned in FY 1976:

The reductions in FY 1975 exceeded the minimum requirements of the law by more than 45 per cent. The FY 1976 figures are tentative; about 1,100 spaces apportioned among the Services had not been identified as of October 1975.

The Army's total military support reductions are actually greater than the net changes show. Two additional combat brigades are being deployed to Europe. However, the support battalion and the brigade headquarters for each of these brigades do not meet the Amendment's definition of combat. Therefore, an additional 1,328 Army military support positions were eliminated to offset this required support increase.

Public Law 93-365 permits the Secretary of Defense to increase the combat component strength of U.S. forces in Europe by an amount equal to the support reductions. To date the following combat increases have been programmed:

FY 1975-76 NUNN AMENDMENT SUPPORT REDUCTIONS					
Current Plan					PL 93-365
	Army	Air Force	Navy	Total	Requirement
FY 1975	6,000	1,626	1,108	8,734	6,000
FY 1976	6,175	2,765	458	9,398	
TOTALS	12,175	4,391	1,566	18,132	18,000

FY 1975-76		
	Army	Air Force
FY 1975	5,886	(1,215)
FY 1976	6,289	2,349
TOTAL	12,175	1,134

DoD is examining various additional combat increases for FY 1976 and expects to raise combat forces by the full 18,000. This is consistent with the pledge made collectively by all of the NATO allies participating in the integrated military command not to reduce their forces except in the context of an East-West agreement.

A mechanized brigade, the 3rd Brigade of the 2nd Armored Division, was deployed to Europe as the major part of the FY 1975 Army combat increase. Other FY 1975 increases included the addition, by conversion, of a combat engineer battalion, and increased manning of existing combat units.

Army combat increases already identified for FY 1976 total 6,289 positions. The largest element involves the deployment of a second mechanized brigade with about 3,800 personnel. Other combat increases include two additional combat engineer battalions, two field artillery

battalions, an attack helicopter company, and increased manning of existing combat units.

The FY 1975 brigade is now stationed, on a temporary basis, in three major training areas in West Germany. Permanent stationing arrangements have not yet been determined, but several alternatives are being examined, including the possibility of moving the brigade to the Northern Army Group (NORTHAG) area.

The FY 1976 brigade, a brigade of the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), is scheduled to begin deployment in March 1976. It will be stationed at Wiesbaden, West Germany. As in the case of the FY 1975 brigade, the maneuver battalions and other combat elements of the FY 1976 brigade will deploy initially on rotational basis. The headquarters and support battalion, on the other hand, will be moved with dependents on a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) basis. This concept is considered experimental, due to lack of sufficient experience with the FY 1975 brigade to determine whether the rotational concept is preferable to the PCS approach normally used. The rotational deployment is being closely monitored to assess savings, balance-of-payments impact, effect on readiness of

the brigade and its parent unit in the Continental United States (CONUS), and impact on morale.

There was a net decrease of 1,215 positions in Air Force combat personnel during FY 1975. This was the result of previously planned personnel reductions among various Air Force combat units.

The net Air Force combat personnel increase thus far planned for FY 1976 is 2,349 positions. This includes an increase in tactical fighter crew ratios, which will permit an increase in sortie rate with existing aircraft. This is the largest single category of Air Force combat increases. Other major actions include the deployment of a tactical air control system to Germany; deployment of an F-5E flying squadron to the United Kingdom for dissimilar air combat tactics training, and the deployment of a Long-Range Navigation (LORAN-D) system to Germany which will improve the all-weather navigation and bombing capability.

The United States also will deploy two Air National Guard/Air Reserve C-130 units to Europe, to increase intra-theater lift capacity and to provide in-theater training for Air Guard and Reserve personnel who have mobilization assignments in Europe. Crews will be rotated from the United

COMBAT INCREASES

<u>Navy</u>	<u>Total</u>
310	4,981
290	8,928
600	13,909

States to man the units.

The Air Force total combat increase for FY 1976 would have been greater than the 2,349 positions so far identified, except that two RF-4C squadrons now stationed in the United Kingdom are scheduled for deactivation. The majority of the personnel will return to the United States and the aircraft will be assigned to the Air National Guard.

The feasibility of additional Air Force combat increases are now being examined.

The Navy will increase manning of combatant ships by about 300 positions during FY 1976.

In order to maintain the minimum acceptable level of support for ground combat forces in Europe, the Army will shift civilians into selected positions being vacated by military support personnel. Additional civilians will be needed to support the two brigades being deployed. However, DoD believes it would be inconsistent with the spirit of the Nunn Amendment to increase the civilian strength levels to compensate for the reductions in military support personnel. Accordingly, civilian strengths will not be increased during the period governed by the Amendment except to the extent that military support reductions exceed 18,000 positions. Within this self-imposed ceiling, civilians will be shifted from lower priority jobs in Europe to meet the priority support requirements.

The top chart summarizes the manpower changes planned as of October 1975.

These force structure changes brought about by the Nunn

	End of FY 1974	End of FY 1976	Change 1974-1976
Support Positions			
Military	151,704	133,572	- 18,132
Civilian (Dir. & Indir.)	83,578	83,710	+ 132
Subtotal, Support	235,282	217,282	- 18,000
Combat Positions (So far identified)	165,615	179,524	+ 13,909
Total Military (Planned to Date)	317,319	313,096	- 4,223

	End of FY 1964	End of FY 1976	Reduction	Change 1964-1976
Military	403	313	90	- 23%
Civilian (Direct & Indirect)	122	84	38	- 31%
Total	525	397	128	- 25%

Indirect hires are employees of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) who work for the U.S. government (USG) and who are paid for by U.S. funds.

Amendment, combined with other changes over the past decade, including major reductions in total military and total civilian strengths, have substantially altered the configuration of U.S. forces in Europe. The bottom chart shows the trend in total strength.

In spite of these total strength reductions, by the end of FY 1976 the United States will have the same number of Army division equivalents and almost the same number of tactical air squadrons as in 1964. Thus, most of the strength reductions over this 12-year period are support reductions. On the

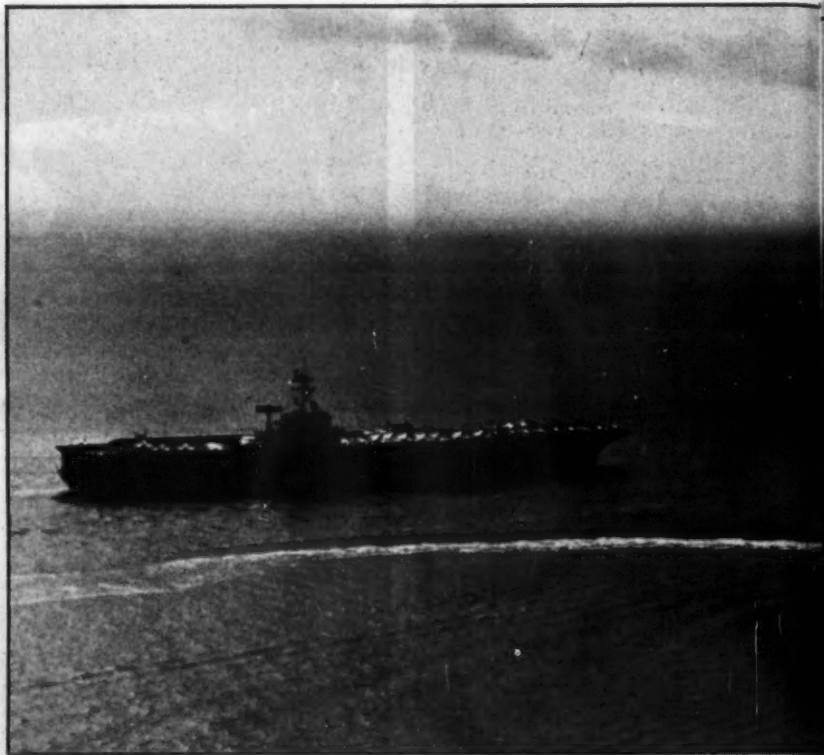
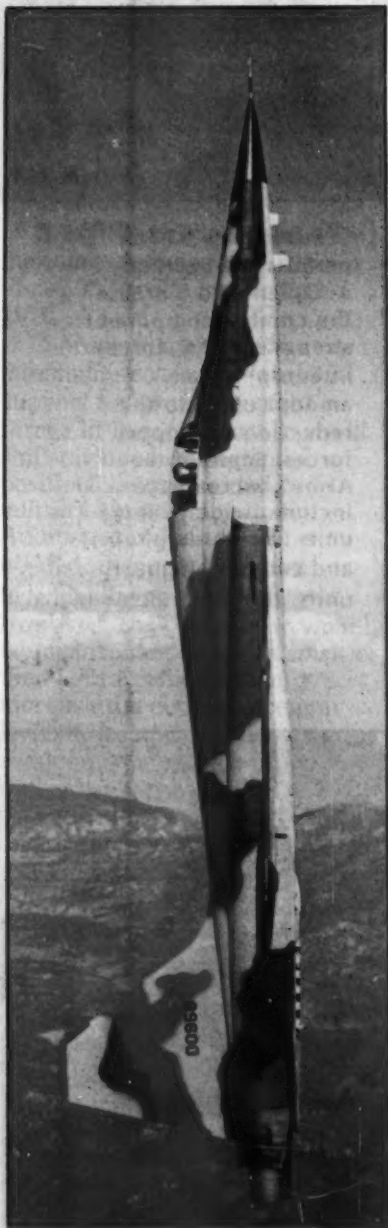
whole, DoD is satisfied with this shift in emphasis. However, DoD intends to continue examining support requirements for Europe-based forces, with particular emphasis on prospective wartime needs. The Senate Armed Services Committee has asked that the Secretary of Defense report by March 15, 1976 on the combat and support units in the active and Reserve forces that are planned to achieve, with our allies, a balance of conventional forces for NATO. This is viewed as an extension of the Nunn Amendment work now in progress.



Public Law 93-365 permits the Secretary of Defense to increase the combat component strength of U.S. forces in Europe by an amount equal to the reduction in support forces. Some of the Army's increases include field artillery units (top three photos) and combat engineer units. (bottom).



Air Force's combat increases in Europe includes the deployment of a squadron of F-5E fighter aircraft to the United Kingdom (bottom) while the Navy will increase manning of combatant ships such as this nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.



COOPERATION WITH ALLIES

This Nation's NATO allies bear the greatest share of the burden of European defense through their contribution of manpower, equipment, facilities, and expenditures. Moreover, several significant initiatives have resulted in increased cooperation with these allies and have made the expenditure of Defense resources more efficient for the Alliance as a whole. These initiatives also have assisted in reducing U.S. support personnel in Europe. In the following areas agreement has been either reached or is being negotiated with U.S. allies: Command and control, tactical deployments, lines of communication, (LOC) air bases and shelters, and storage sites and depots.

Currently, all plans for the reorganization of allied air forces in the Central Region of Allied Command Europe (ACE) have been approved by the NATO defense ministers and national military authorities. The restructuring of Central Region C², induced by the formation of Allied Air Forces Central Europe (AAFCE), has increased NATO's ability to resolve doctrinal and procedural differences and deficiencies with respect to today's C² in the region.

AAFCE will have modern facilities at its disposal for improved data processing and communications in order to centrally control the air resources committed to the region. In this context, actions are underway to upgrade the C²



environment in the northern portion of the Central Region.

The Air Force has programmed a series of short-term tactical air unit deployments to Europe. These include selected active and Reserve units from those tactical forces programmed for European augmentation. The exercises will provide deployment experience for aircrews, familiarize them with European facilities and geography, and further demonstrate the U.S. capability to rapidly reinforce NATO Europe.

A number of important bilateral agreements on lines of communication and host nation support recently have been signed which establish support for U.S. wartime lines of

communication through the United Kingdom and the Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg (BENELUX) countries. Implementing agreements and detailed technical arrangements are being conducted by U.S. Commander-In-Chief Europe (USCINCEUR) and subordinate commanders. The implementing agreements will provide for the following host-nation support:

- General technical agreements covering taxation, legal proceedings, and operation of support facilities.
- Construction and design support both prior to and after activation periods.
- Recruitment, administration

and management of local civilian labor.

- Procurement of supplies and services, to include quality assurance.
- Movement support for U.S. unit equipment, theater reserves, and resupply.
- Facilities and utilities in support of LOCs.
- Support services at designated civil and military airfields.
- Public communications facilities.
- Support of the Army Reserve Marine Fleet during activation.
- Hospital sites and related support in the United Kingdom.

The Minimum Requirements Logistic Augmentation Europe (MR LOGAEUR) Project is a closely-related action which complements host-nation support obtained through other agreements. Under this concept, certain equipment for LOC units will be prepositioned in the United Kingdom and the BENELUX countries. If the LOC is activated, personnel will be airlifted from the United States, join their prepositioned equipment and move to their assigned locations, working with host-nation support activities in the management of U.S. supply movements.

Several other actions also should be noted. U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) has developed procedures with the German Territorial Southern Command for assistance in the



In order to maintain the minimum acceptable level of support for ground combat forces in Europe, the U.S. Army will shift civilians into selected positions being vacated by military support personnel.

reception and convoy of dual-based and reinforcement forces. German movement control, transportation, and communications support will be used in peacetime as well, thus permitting savings in U.S. personnel and administrative costs. In addition, a fuel allocation agreement with Germany has been extended to the end of 1977. This reduces U.S. supply requirements from CONUS, and fuel transportation resources can be used to support other critical wartime operations.

The host-nation support provided by these actions will result in an increased capability for the United States to deploy more combat forces with a decreased demand on American support personnel in the critical early stages of a conflict.

Several recent actions improve the aircraft basing and sheltering posture. During 1974 Rapid Reactor aircraft became eligible for NATO infrastructure funding of shelters and hardened support facilities. Construction of second and third generation shelters has already begun. The United States

expects to recoup \$114 million of the \$150.3 million appropriated through FY 1975 (\$47.3 million had been recouped by October 1975). The cost of aircraft shelters is minimal compared with the replacement cost of multi-million dollar aircraft. Furthermore, better survivability of sophisticated weapons systems based in Europe translates directly into more early combat power and removes an incentive for a potential enemy to strike first.

Agreements for collocated operating bases have been reached with some of the United States' allies. Collocated operating bases allow this nation to disperse aircraft in Europe for better survivability and distribute base loading more evenly.

NATO has approved funds for planning the construction of forward storage sites. These sites will help solve the problem of poorly positioned U.S. supplies. They will also disperse critical stocks and provide for storage of ammunition, Petroleum-Oil-Lubricants (POL), rations, and barrier material. Readiness will thus be improved.

The cooperative initiatives discussed above help make it feasible for the United States to reduce support forces in Europe. They also directly increase U.S. and NATO combat capability, decrease vulnerability, and involve significant savings. They are examples of the type of cooperation required to achieve and maintain a conventional balance of forces in Europe. The United States obviously cannot by itself assure a conventional balance of forces in Europe. These actions provide further evidence that the allies intend to do their part as well.

COMMANDERS' DIGEST

Vol. 18, No. 21, November 20, 1975

A publication of the Department of Defense to provide official and professional information to commanders and key personnel on matters related to Defense policies, programs and interests, and to create better understanding and teamwork within the Department of Defense.

Published weekly by the American Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&A). Reproduction of content is authorized.

Telephone: (202) OXFORD 4-5070
Autovon 224-5070

to
ppe.
S.

ney

ve

The
ot
al

d to

75

De-
nal
per-
ense
l to
im-
e.
ces
on,
fice
es,
t is